

## WALTER HINES PAGE DIES AT PINEHURST

Envoy to Britain, Editor, Publisher and the Father of "Country Life," Was 63.

### FAMOUS IN LITERATURE

Performed Notable Services in London for America During War Crises.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 22.—Walter Hines Page, former Ambassador near the Court of St. James, died here last night. He returned from England October 12 in a critical condition, and was hurried from the ship to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, where for the first few weeks his condition seemed to improve steadily.

Late in November he suffered a relapse, but rallied and was brought to Pinehurst about ten days ago. Apparently he gained strength for a short period after reaching here, but beginning Thursday he grew appreciably weaker and passed away quietly and peacefully.

Members of Dr. Page's family who were with him at the end were Mrs. Page, his daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Loring of Boston; his son, Ralph W. Page, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur W. Page of New York, and his brothers, Henry A. Page, Junius R. Page and Robert N. Page.

Major Frank S. Page, who came over with his father from England, arrived at Pinehurst this morning. Capt. Arthur W. Page, another son, is at present on service in England.

Funeral services will be held in the Pinehurst Memorial Church, Aberdeen, N. C., Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Envoy's Services Appreciated.

Walter Hines Page was a little more than 63 years old, when in August, 1915, ill health compelled his retirement from the post of American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, the post he had occupied with distinction for five and a half years.

It was with the greatest reluctance that President Wilson accepted Mr. Page's resignation, and the acceptance indeed was given only after Mr. Page had made five unsuccessful efforts to be relieved on account of shattered health. As Ambassador to Great Britain the former publisher proved his worth not only in the intensely trying period of this country's neutrality, when there were so many episodes testing the sincerity and solidity of the friendship existing between Great Britain and the United States, but also in the period of the war when the United States began to fight shoulder to shoulder against the barbarians of central Europe.

In the neutrality days Mr. Page's role was particularly difficult because of his long and intimate association with the United States from the very start of the war that the United States should array itself against Germany, especially after the evidence of Germany's flagrant violations of the rules of humanity and the laws of civilization.

The British expected endorsement of their cause from Mr. Page and looked consequently for evidence of official endorsement by the United States Government. Ambassador Page steered a straight course of neutrality, but at the same time he made it very clear that the principles of right and justice which America as a nation inducted would eventually bring to the United States in conflict with any nation or group of nations which sought to trample them under foot.

Foreign America Enter War.

Although he said little and made no public speeches during this trying and delicate period, Mr. Page became known in Great Britain as a man whose sympathies and ideas were all on the side of the Entente, and the impression became general that he firmly believed it was only a question of time before the United States became a belligerent.

The Ambassador's work in London during the time of the sinking of the Lusitania is a prominent impression on the British. Trusting almost all diplomatic ceremony, he went to the station to meet the first trainloads of survivors and offered them every form of assistance. His indignation at the writer of Germany's crime was all the more strongly expressed by his instance proved too strong to be concealed and the despatches which the Ambassador sent in either to the State Department at that time are said to have made a deep impression. His indignation over the murder of Edith Cavell was great service toward the United States.

After the United States entered the war Mr. Page proved of immense value in arranging details of close cooperation between the British and American Governments and all of the lines in military and industrial problems. His great service toward bettering the lot of British prisoners of war in Germany.

Life Work of Ambassador.

Before entering the diplomatic service he had been successfully newspaper reporter, publisher, special adviser, editor of the *Forbes*, literary adviser of Houghton Mifflin Co., editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, member of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., and editor of the *World's Work*. He was a member of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission and was a member also of the General Education Board.

Ambassador to Great Britain was a marked example of President Wilson's policy of choosing men for important diplomatic posts without regard to their wealth. Although Mr. Page had been a successful publisher and writer, he was not a wealthy man, and compared to the fortune of his predecessor and of other former Ambassadors to Great Britain, he was moderate. It was impossible for him to maintain at the American Embassy the lavish standards exhibited there by Whitelaw Reid. His conduct of the embassy was modest, but dignified.

Mr. Page was born in Cary, N. C., on August 15, 1855. After he was graduated from Randolph-Macon College in Virginia in 1876 he won a Greek fellowship at Johns Hopkins University and studied there for two years. He then went to the University of Chicago, where he was a scholar. Prof. H. L. Giddings, his first newspaper work was as a reporter on the *Gazette of St. Joseph*. He wrote for the *Atlantic* a social study of an old Southern borough and the success of the article encouraged him to travel through the South, writing letters to the *Springs* and *Republic*, the Boston Post, the New York World and other Northern newspapers. For two years he was a special correspondent for the *World*, one of his investigations being among the Mormons of Utah.

Mr. Page's first State Chronicle in Raleigh, N. C., and so found himself in the publishing business. He couldn't make a success of it in those days and had to quit because Publisher Page couldn't pay Editor Page's salary. Just about that time Josephus Daniels arrived in Raleigh and took charge of the *State Chronicle*. Mr. Page migrated to the North after having stirred his Southern neighbors into founding an industrial and mechanical college at Raleigh.

Work in New York.

Coming to New York Mr. Page wrote editorials for the *Evening Post*, contributing also to *Harper's Weekly* and the *Atlantic*. In 1887 he went to the *Forum*, and upon the retirement of L. S. McCall in 1890 became editor of that magazine. In 1891 he was called to Boston to become editor of the *Post* and later he was called to Houghton Mifflin & Co. In 1896 he took the editorship of the *Atlantic* and had the job of accepting or rejecting the same sort of articles as the ones which he had proudly seen in the magazine under his own name when he was just out of college.

Coming to New York in 1899 Mr. Page for a short time was literary adviser to Harper & Bros., and edited the *Harper-McClure Encyclopedia*. Being asked one day why he had given up the *Atlantic* editorship he said: "Everybody said it was crazy to do it, but I thought it was worth it. It was crazy it was high time the place was occupied by some other man. The truth is that, although I was enjoying my work, there was no future in it necessarily, and that some day I might be turned out to pasture, as all editors ought to be. I thought that if I could make a magazine, why not make one for myself and be my own publisher?"

So in 1899 he entered the new firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. In the following year *World's Work* was founded and Mr. Page had a magazine of his own. He began to work out in this magazine his conviction that there was nothing more interesting than the people and the activities of our own time. He left this work in April, 1913, to become Ambassador, the offer coming from his friend of thirty years standing, Woodrow Wilson.

Publishing House a Model.

Mr. Page, together with Frank N. Doubleday, made the Country Life Press at Garden City one of the show places of the country in the publishing line. The most graceful and handsome buildings were unique in the business world, and one approaching them has the sensation of visiting some English country estate. While for the most part, issuing works on gardening and light fiction, Doubleday, Page & Co. never lost sight of the finer aspects of literature.

The modern vogue for O. Henry has as its direct sponsor this firm's collected edition of his works. Rudyard Kipling, Joseph Conrad and Selma Lagerlof have had their official editions published by the Garden City firm. The thirty or more volumes in the Drama League Series of Plays have been issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. during the last three years, and the

of Kathleen Norris and Cora Harris, to pick two writers of more than ordinary excellence, are issued by it.

The idea of a retail book store that would be more than a mere place of business originated in the Doubleday-Page office, and it was put into operation in more than one place. In them one may sit and read as in a library.

Mr. Page married Miss Alice Wilson, a daughter of Dr. William Wilson of Michigan. Of their three sons one, Arthur W., is a publisher, directing *World's Work*, and the others, Ralph and Frank, now a Major in the army, are cotton planters in the South. There is one daughter, Katherine, Mrs. Charles G. Loring.

Mr. Page was a member of the National Arts, University, Aldine and other clubs. Several universities had given him the degree of LL. D., and from Oxford University, England, he had received the degree of doctor of civil law.

RANDOLPH BOURNE.

Randolph Bourne, 32 years old, whose essays on educational, political, literary and allied topics had appeared frequently in the *New Republic* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, died yesterday morning in his home, 18 West Eighth street. He had been ill a few days with broncho-pneumonia.

Mr. Bourne was born in Bloomfield, N. J. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1915, after having been editor of the *Columbia Spectator*. While he was in Columbia he published a series of articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* which later were issued in book form under the title of "Life and Youth." From the time of his graduation until the outbreak of the war he toured Europe on a travelling scholarship from Columbia.

On his return he joined the staff of the *New Republic*. Later he went to the *Dial*. His work also appeared in the *Seven Arts*, and he published a second book, "Democracy and Education," which was regarded generally as a work of high promise. His writings had a radical tinge.

JOHN D. MANGUM.

John D. Mangum, 59, Republican State Chairman of Michigan, died suddenly at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. Death was ascribed to natural causes. Friends said that his end was hastened by his strenuous work in the campaign of Commander Truman E. Newberry for the Senate against Henry Ford.

Mr. Mangum came to this country three weeks ago to confer with Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee over the Ford-Newberry contest.

Coming from Marquette, Mich., Mr. Mangum quickly developed into one of the leading figures in the politics of the State. When the much weakened Republican party sought a leader in the second Wilson campaign Mangum was practically the unanimous choice. He also became chairman of the National Committee of Republican State.

In the second Wilson campaign he conducted a fight for the national ticket of his party in Wayne county, despite the opposition of local Republican politicians who believed such a campaign would injure the city and county candidates as Wilson was expected to win.

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